opinions were asked were Representatives Hen-derson and Hopkins of Illinois. Hepburn of lows, and Senator Morrill of Vermont, all of whom agreed that it was not satisfactory from an artistic point of view.

The General Deficiency bill was reported to the Senate this morning. Among the chief sul-litions to the bill made by the Senate Commit-lee were the following:

To carry into effect the convention between the United States and Ecuador for the arcitration of the Jaim, of Juloi E. Santos against the Government of

Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-

The last meeting of the House Foreign Affairs

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, and his associates on the committee. Mr. Hitt of Illinois, the

OLEOMARGARINE.

Secretary Morton Shows Its Importance of

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. Secretary Morton is

very indignant over the action of the Nebraska

manufacture of oleomargarine in that State

facture of butter, and has added as much to the

wealth of the State. He says that during the

last year we exported from this country 118,-

195,049 pounds, or \$11,265,010 worth of elec-

margarine, to foreign countries, and the year

before (1893) \$11,834,720 worth, of which a

THE SWINDLED WIDOW TURNED.

Mrs. Gebhardt Lost Her Money and a Hus-

band, but She Has Revenge,

An old deceiver was nabbed in the station of

the Newark and New York Railroad in Newark

last night by Detectives Jaegers and Walker. He

was wanted for victimizing a too confiding

widow out of \$1,000. The victim is Mrs. Annie

Gebhardt of 147 Orchard street, Newark. The

man captured the widow's money through an

WANTED-To form the acquaintance of a respect-nic widow object, matrimony; advertier has a well-established busines a and wants a wife to assist him in taking care of it; a widow with some money to invest it it the business preferred.

This appeared on Dec. 31. Mrs. Gebhardt saw

it and began communicating with the adver-

tiser, who signed himself Charles Hoecking.

SOCIAL REFORMERS IN BROOKLYN.

Uphalding the Doctrine of the Municipal

Ownership of Rattroads.

which provides that the question should be sub-

and Buffalo, Mr. Crosby presided, and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford started the speechmaking. He said that the people could not any longer afford to have the Legislature and the

rascally Beards of Aldermen give away their

franchises.

THE SUNDRY CITIL BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE.

All of the Amendments Made in Committee Adopted, Including That for the Purchase of the Blatne Property and the 85,850,000 Amendment for the Payment of the Sugar Bounty-The Legislative Bill Rushed Through Last Evening-The Souss Further Incists on Its Vote Against / the Hawatina Cable Bill,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The Sundry Civil Aprepriation bill was passed by the Senate to-day. consideration having occupied the larger are of four legislative days. All of the amendments that were adopted in Committee of the Whole were concurred in after the bill was reported back to the Senate, almost all of them bulk. There was an effort made by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) to have the amendment for the purchase of the Blaine property, on Lafayette place, Washington, modified so as to require "a fee simple title " to pass, instead of Mrs. Blaine's right, title, and interest" to the property. But that motion was defeated-yeas, 26; nays, 37and the original amendment was agreed to. The ,250,000 amendment for the payment of suear bounty did not even have the distinction of separate vote, but was covered up in the genwal vote for all the amendments. So, too, with the amendment providing a retiring list for offiors of the revenue cutter service.

An effort was made by Mr. Stewart (Pop.,

Nev.) to have Mr. Wolcott's amendment for the appointment of delegates to an international monetary conference modified so as to prohibit the delegates from agreeing to any higher ratio ween gold and silver than 16 to 1, but he was not able to muster more than 11 votes on his side, and a motion to reconsider the vote agreeing to the Wolcott amendment was also deed-yeas, 9; nays, 52. So the provision for atment of nine delegates remains in

An amendment appropriating \$300,000 for seed to be distributed to the people inhabiting the arid region whose crops were destroyed by drought last summer was offered by Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) and after a short discussion was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 17.

The amendment offered last evening by Mr.

Bate (Dem., Tenn.) appropriating \$125,000 to aid the exposition at Nashville, Tenn., in commemoration of the hundredth year of its Statehood, was taken up. While Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) was supporting the amendment he was asked by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) to explain the constitutional ground on which he did so.

"If the Senator from Massachusetts," Mr. iarris replied testily, "will meet me here on the 4th of July next I will read to him a lecture on constitutional limitations which, if he will regard it, will be of infinite value to him for the ce of his political life." [Laughter.] "There were," Mr. Hoar retorted

smile, "five or six 4th of Julys in the history of the country when the Senator was reading lectures on constitutional liberty—as he under-

lectures on constitutional liberty—as he understood it; and I have no doubt he gave a very eloquent lecture. But I am afraid my honorable friend is getting into the same state of mind as a member of another bedy who says. 'What is a little thing like the Constitution among friends ?' [Laughter.]

The amendment was declared to be in order—33 to 15—and then it was agreed to. The bill now goes to a conference committee.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative bill, which fills 127 printed pages, and to which very few amendments are reported from the Committee on Appropriations. These were agreed to accordingly as they were reached in the reading of the bill. After forty-five pages of the bill had been read an agreement was reached that in the evening session the bill should be finished, and that no other business should be taken up except some private pension bills, and that Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) might submit some remarks on a resolution heretofore offered by him declaring Senator Martin (Dem., Kan.) not entitled to his seat. By a judicious "skipping" of all the matter between the heading of a paragraph and the amount appropriated in it, very rapid progress was made with the bill, so that ninety-two pages had been got through by 5:40 o'clock, when the Benate proceeded to executive business, and soon afterward took a recess till 8 P. M.

When the night session onened at 8 P. M. there were not many Senators present, but the galleries were crowded with spectators. The reading of the Legislative bill was completed, so far as committee amendments were concerned, and it is not a second and the senate adjoarned.

#### The House Purther Insists on Its Disagree. ment on the Hawaiian Cable Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The House did not meet until 12 o'clock to-day, and at that hour meet until 12 o'clock to-day, and at that hour so unusually large number of members were on the floor. After the reading of the journal a score or more were crowded into the area in front of the Speaker's desk, seeking recognition to ask consent for the consideration of bills in which they were interested. A large number of bills passed by the Senate with amendments were laid before the House and the Senate's setion was generally conversed to. action was generally concurred in.

A message from the President was read vetoing the bill for the relief of Catherine Ott, a soldier's widow, on the ground that it was not so favorable to her as the general law. It was referred to the Committee on Pensions. The bill to protect forest reservations, for

which the Senate substituted an entire new measure, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, where it will slumber through the rest of the session.

Senate bill providing for the ascertainment

of the net tonnage of vessels was passed. It puts American vessels, with respect to deduc-

of the net tonnage of vessels was passed. It puts American vessels, with respect to deductions to be made for not tonnage, upon the same basis as British vessels, and will tend to reduce light and harbor dues in foreign ports.

Mr. McCreary (19em., Ky.) reported a further disagreement of the conferees on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill with relation to the item of \$500,000 for the construction of a cable to the Hawalian Islands. He moved that the House rurther insist upon its disagreement. Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.) moved that the House recede, and thereby pass the bill and get the cable. The latter motion was first in order, and the vote, by yeas and nays, resulted: Yeas, 115; nays, 150, 80 the House decided to insist upon its disagreement, and the same conferees were appointed for a further conference.

The Republicans and Populists voted to concur, the lemocrats generally against. The following, however, united with the advocates of the cable: Messrs, Hartlett (N. Y.). Black (6a.), Compell (N. Y.), Cannon (Cal.), Cock rell (Tex.), Coffeen (Wy.), English (Cal.), Geary (Cal.), Harris (kan.), Rirt (G.), Maguire (Cal.), Ryan (N. Y.), Stevens (Mass.), and Whiting (Mich.).

Mr. Martin (Dem., Ind.) called up the message of President Cleveland vetoing the bill granting a special act under which he is now borne on the pension rolls, and moved that the House passet the bill, the objections to the contrary notwithstanding. He said that unless the bill be passed the pension, Jan. 28, 1863.

Mr. Outhwatte (Dem., O.) differed from Mr. Martin in his construction of the law, and saw no way by which the pensioner could get the accumulated pension money or compet the Commissioner of Pensions to restore his name to the roll.

The House refused—07 to 154—to pass the bill over the veto.

The House refused-07 to 154-to pass the bill

The House refused—97 to 154—to pass the bill over the veto.

Mr. Lawson (Dem., Ga.) presented the report of the Committee on Elections in the context of Goode agt. Epes, from the Fourth district of Virginia, in favor of Epes, the sitting member. Leave was given the minority to file their views.

Mr. Brown (Dem., Ind.) asked the House to consider the report of the Committee on Elections on the contest of Williams agt. Settle, from the Fifth North Carolina district, but it declined by a vote of 103 to 145.

At 4:10 o'clock Mr. Heard was enabled to bring to the attention of the House the first of the bills reported from the Committee on Affairs of the District of Columbia, under the agreement which set apart to-day's session for consideration of local measures. It was a Sciente bill to secure the removal of snow and fee from the sidewalks in front of property owned by non-residents, the same as from in front of the property of residents, by requiring the work to be done under direction of the authorities, the cost to be assessed as a tax against the abutting property. An amendment was agreed to requiring all public buildings and places of smusement to be equipped with fire escapes, and the bill was then passed.

The Einica Positions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. Notwithstanding the published despatches from Elmira to the effect that President Cleveland's nominee for the Postmasterable of that lown is an authorized land that and a warm friend of cenador lill, the letter same he has but lattle knowledge of him, a not there existed in him, and did not reconcined by appointment. FOR OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Important Legislation Enacted by the Fifty-third Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28,-The legislation of the short session of Congress for the merchant marine was virtually concluded to-day by the passage of the Frye Measurement bill in the House, unless the House Rules Committee shall permit a vote on the Free Ship bill, which has itherto been refused, in the face of the recommendations of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. The new acts of the session provide, among other things, for the abolition of registry and license bonds, of which 29,400 were issued last year. The bonds, which have been required annually since 1792, have for years been a useless form, inconveniencing all owners and masters of American vessels, requiring unnecessary clerical work and fees in Custom Houses, and entailing other expenses. The annual saving to the Government and shipping interests effected by the new act is more

than the annual cost of the Navigation Bureau The new measurement act brings our law nto accord with the advanced legislation of foreign maritime powers and reduces navigation charges at home and abroad, based on net tonnage. It will enable the St. Louis this summer to compete with foreign transatlantic liners on even terms, so far as these matters are

Another act enables American vessels also to be measured at home, when desirable, according to methods in use in other nations, and thus makes it possible for American vessels in foreign trade to obtain all the advantages in this re-

trade to obtain all the advantages in this respect which foreign nations may undertake to give their vessels by future improvements in measurement laws.

The powers of the Secretary of the Treasury to remit or mitigate fines and penalties have been materially extended, so that in deserving cases prompt relief can be afforded. This act is especially for the benefit of owners and masters of salling vessels, in whose cases the power of the Secretary was restricted under the old law, and vexatious legal delays were often unavoidable.

and veratious legal delays were often unavoidable.

To ameliorate the condition of American seamen, acts have been passed abolishing imprisonment for breach of civil contract by a seaman in the ceastwise trade; prohibiting aliotments in the same trade, by which it is believed the evils of "crimping" will be partly checked; prohibiting for debt; requiring that on all vessels constructed after June 30, at least seventy-two cubic feet shall be set apart for berthing and accommodation of each member of the crew, and after April 1, prohibiting the encumbrance of crew quarters with cargo or stores.

A complete scheme of navigation rules for the great lakes, establishing passing fog signals and based on the rapid increase of towing on those waters, recommended by the Lake Carriers' Association and lake masters and pilots, was

waters, recommended by the Lake Carriers' As-sociation and lake masters and pliots, was passed and will go into force to-morrow,

waters, recommended by the Lake Carriers' Association and lake masters and pilots, was passed and will go into force to-morrow, March 1.

The uncertainty under which admiralty courts have labored for years as to the application of deep sea or inland rules in collision cases in harbors has been removed by an act empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to define harbor lines within which inland rules shall apply and beyond which the deep sea rules shall control. Last April Congress enacted the legislation necessary to put into force on March 1 the revised international rules to prevent collisions at sea, drafted by the Washington conference. Subsequently the Administration secured the assent of nations representing five-sixths of the world's tonnage to the enforcement of those rules, beginning March 1. Great Britain, France, Russia, and other nations late in January withdrew their assents to the date, though not objecting to the rules, and to prevent vessels of the United Stases from navigating under rules recognized only by a minority of the world's tonnage, Congress passed this session an act postponing the enforcement of the revised rules and enabling the President to fix a later date, before the next Congress convens, if desirable.

Special acts have been passed admitting to

Special acts have been passed admitting to American registry the foreign steamships Clari-bel, Athos, and Empress, and the foreign sail vessels Hamlen, Linda, and Archer.

### THE NAVAL BILL IN THE SENATE. As Reported, the Battle Ships are Reduced

to Two and the Terpedo Boats to Six. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate this afternoon by Mr. Gorman. It reduces the number of battle ships authorized by the House from three to two. The provision for the construction of twelve torpedo boats is stricken out. and the following substituted:

For six light-draught composite gunboats of about 1,000 tons displacement, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy, and no one of which shall cost more than \$230,000, or in all for said six gunboats, \$1,380,000, exclusive of armament, and not more than two of said gunboats shall be built in one yard or by one contracting party, and in each case the contract shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest best responsible bidder; and three torpedo boats, at a cost of not exceeding \$175,000 each, and subject to the provisions hereinafter made: one of said torpedo boats

ships, gunboats, and torpedo boats provided for in this act may be constructed of steel or other metal or of alloy, except where it is otherwise provided in this act.

The items of increase are as follows: For purchase of forgings and manufacture of guns for batteries for training ships and a reserve supply of guns for ships of the navy, \$100,000.

The reductions are: Pay of the navy, \$175,000; naval station, Newport, \$11,000; naval station, Coaster's Harbor Island, \$20,000; modern battery for the Hartford, \$150,000; reserve supply of guns for ships of the navy, \$150,558; reserve projectiles for ships of the navy, \$130,000; additional supply of torpedoes, \$242,500; reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers, \$500,000; Brooklyn Navy Yard, \$110,240; League Island Navy Yard, \$10,000; Washington Navy Yard, \$8,000; Port Royal, S. C., naval station, \$80,000; dry dock at Algiers, La, \$100,000; Maro Island Navy Yard, \$40,000; dry dock at Pinget Sound, \$75,000; naval observatory, \$10,000; construction and repairs of vessels, \$100,000; maralistation, \$60,000; naval observatory, \$10,000; construction and repairs of vessels, \$100,000; marine barracks at Mare Island, Cal., \$6,000; marine barracks at League Island, Pa., \$2,500; armor and armament for vessels, \$450,000; interesting the Island, Cal., \$6,000; interesting the Island, Cal., \$6,00

## Army and Navy News,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Passed Assistant Paymaster A. W. Pacon has been detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Olympia, as the relief of Pay Director R. W. Allen, detached and placed on waiting

orders. The leave of absence granted Second Lieut, Robert J. Fleming, Seventh Cavalry, is extended one month.

Two months' ordinary leave of absence, to take effect on the expiration of the leave of

take effect on the expiration of the leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Second Lieut. Thomas M. Moody, Twenty-second Infantry.
Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond sea and to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted Major Thesdore Schwan, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, will proceed to Talkshassee, Fin., and report to the Governor for duty with the militia of that State for one month.
Second Lieut, John T. Martin, Fourth Artillery, is detailed as professor of military science and factices at the thin State University, Columbus, and will report for duty and releve First Lieut, ringens T. Wilson, who will then proceed to Join his battery.

### JUSTICE MARTIN SUED.

A Lawyer Wants \$20,000 Bamages for Being Put Outside the Court Hailing.

Emil T. Fuess, a coal dealer at Rider avenue, near 130th street, was held in \$5,000 ball by Justice Martin in the Morrisania Court yesterday for examination on a charge of multreating his daughter Ella, aged 14 years. He is 45 years old and hears a good reputation among the business men in Morrisania.

Lawyer Jackson, the prisoner's counsel, raised a row on Justice Martin refusing to accept the hondsman he offered without examining into the security, and, when not onless the railing by Policeman toold, went across the street to his by Policetian told, went actors the effect in his order and single out a summons char, the dus-tice and the policetion is make answer within twenty they in a sum for \$20,000 singless. Jus-tice hardle was served with the summons when quitting court. LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

TWO MORE APPROPRIATION BILLS TET TO PASS THE SENATE.

A Contest Expected Over the Naval Bill-Instructions Made in the House Against Senators in Connection with the Propored Purchase of the Mahone Lot The Statue of Gen. Grant Rejected by the Joint Library Committee.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 28. - There is only one of the big annual appropriation bills still in committee in the Senate, but this one is apt to cause more trouble than all the others. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, that was taken up by the Senate this afternoon, contains no very important features, and none that are apt to provoke a contest between the two Houses. The Naval bill, however, will be a bone of contention, and the recommendations of the committee to provide for only two battle ships nstead of three, as voted by the House, will undoubtedly be vigorously opposed on the floor of the Senate, as well as in conference. The only amendment of the Senate committee to the General Deficiency bill on which there will be a disagreement between the two Houses is the one striking out the provision for extra pay to the clerks of Representatives. Under the system in vogue of paying to the members themselves the money expended for clerk hire, they are the persons who would really be benefited by the provision for the month's extra pay. The House conferces, however, will undoubtedly insist upon their right to

by the provision for the month's extra pay. The House conferees, however, will undoubtedly insist upon their right to control legislation with regard to the payment of their own employees, and thus compel the Senate to recede from its position. There is now no danger whatever that an extra session will be caused by the failure of appropriation bills to mass, as the success of all of them is already practically assured. The opposition of the House to the provision for the construction of the Hawalian cable, provided for in the Consular and Diplomatic bill, will not cause serious trouble, because the Senate conferees are really to recede from their position in order to get the bill to a vote. The General Deficiency bill carries a large amount of money in the way of donations to employees of both Houses, and it is said that the President is much dissatisfied with it. If he should veto it, however, an extra session would not be made necessary, because the items contained in it could goover until next session without working hardship to anybody. The Naval Appropriation bill will hardly be disposed of before Saturday night, so that the last twenty-four hours of the session will find all of the big appropriation bills in conference, and the members of these committees working night and day to dispose of the bills by noon of Monday. In the intervals of work upon these mensures there will be a great pressure for the passage of hills in which senators and Representatives have a local interest, but if the President persists in his determinapressure for the passage of bills in which sena-tors and Representatives have a local interest, but if the President persists in his determina-tion not to occupy his room at the Capitol on Sunday night or Monday morning, a large num-ber of little bills that otherwise would become laws will fail because of the lack of time to en-roll and send them to the White House before the expiration of the session.

Vesterday's action of the House in postponing the bill providing for the purchase of the property of ex-Senator Mahone of Virginia as a site for the proposed new Government printing office, probably means that the attempt to get a new building will be abandoned until the next Congress meets. The necessity of a building is shown by the statement of Senator Gorman that he would not remain in the present building an hour for fear that it would fall down, and by the opinion of Senator Sherman that it the employees of the building are in such imminent danger of their lives that it is the duty of the Government to Semove them and provide for their safety elsewhere. During the debate yesterday of the Mahone site question some remarkable insinuations were made by members that have remained unanswered. Mr. English of New Jersey, for instance, said:

"There have been some ugly rumors going around, and I ask the gentleman for some information which, perhaps, he can afford me. I want to ask him if he thinks if this House were to appropriate from \$20,000 to \$25,000 to deerty of ex-Senator Mahone of Virginia as a site

to appropriate from \$20,000 to \$25,000 to de-fray certain notes made by William Mahone to Senators, whether the Senate would look with a less favorable eye on the purchase of the Ma-

Senators, whether the Senate would look with a less favorable eye on the purchase of the Mahone site."

That is a question that I would not undertake to answer," said Mr. Abbott, opposing the bill. "I would not cast any reflection upon any gentleman belonging to the other end of the Capitol; and I could not undertake to answer the gentleman's questions."

In the course of the debate Mr. Hepburn of Iowa asked the authority for the statement which had frequently been made that the Senate would insist upon the Mahone site or no site at all. Mr. Milliken of Maine answered the question as follows:

"I desire to say that that proposition was put to members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House, and that Mr. Morrill and Mr. Vest, who are on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate, and opposed to the Mahone site, told me that that proposition was made to them."

Mr. Swanson of Virginia made an earnest speech in favor of repairing the present printing office. Several other members advocated their ideas of solving the question, and then Mr. Bretz of Indiana and others, indicating their intention to filibuster against the bill, Mr. Bankhead decided not to consume the time of the House in fruitless attempts to do business, and withdrew the bill.

Senator Kyle of South Dakota, who is Chair-

Senator Kyle of South Dakota who is Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, to which the Olney Arbitration bill, which to which the Olney Arbitration bill, which passed the House yesterday, has been referred, expects to report back that measure to-morrow, and ask the Senate to consider it at the first interval between the appropriation bills. He does not anticipate any opposition in the Senate, although one or two little amendments have been suggested. It is exceedingly doubtful, however, whether Mr. Kyle will be able to get a hearing on the bill, because, as one Senator graphically expressed it, "We have got to skin the minutes to get the appropriation bills through."

There are more than a hundred nominations ending in the Senate, and the hour of dissolution is fast approaching. It was agreed to-day that the Senate should go into executive session to-morrow at a shout noon, when there would be a quorum present, and clean up the calendar as much as possible. This programme will probably be carried out. There is quite a batch of New York Post Office hominations that have not been acted on, many of them being recess appointments that reached the Senate on bec. 6. All of them are more or less objectionable to Mr. Hill, and he has succeeded in hoiding them up. He has consented that some of them shall receive action, and it is probable that most of these nominations will go through to-morrow. tion is fast approaching. It was agreed to-day

The President to-day settled the controversy over the question of Examiner in Chief in the Patent Office by sending in two new names, one over the question of Examiner in Chief in the Patent Office by sending in two new names, one in place of Rufus S. B. Clarke of Iowa, who declined to resign, though requested to do so, and who is, therefore, removed, and the other in place of Judge H. H. Bates of New York, who tendered his resignation in accordance with Secretary Hoke Smith's request, but subsequently expressed a willingness to withdraw it. Ineffectual efforts were made by Patent Office atterneys to secure the retention of these old officials. The new appointees are John L. Brickenstein of Pennsylvania and Arthur P. Greeiey of New Hampshire, both of whom are principal examiners in the Patent Office.

D. B. Spagnol of California was nominated to be Consul at Milan, Italy. He is a resident of Amador county, Cal., and is spoken of by Senator White as a gentleman of culture and refinement and in every way capable of Illing the place to which he has been appointed. He was born in Italy and speaks his native tongue fluently, although he was brought to California by his parents when he was a little more than one year old. He is about 42 years of age.

Louis M. Buford of Rock Island, Ill., was nominated to be Consul at Paso del Norte, Mexico. This was a surprise to Senator Paimer of Illinois, who had recommended another man. The Senator, however, speaks of the nomine as a man in every way fitted for the place. He is a little more than 50 years of sign, and served with distinction in the army assentor aide-de-camp on Gen. Crittenden's staff in the Army of the Cumberland, when Senator Paimer commanded a brigade of that army.

Commodore William A. Kirkland was nominated to be Commodore, Commander P. F. Harrington to be Captain, Lieutenant-Commander, Lieutenant, John A. Rodgers to be Lieutenant-Commander.

ant, junior grade, A. C. Almy to be Lie

The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning acted on several nominations that have been pending before it for weeks. Against two of these charges had been filed, and the committee finally disposed of them, ticorge M. Hanson, nominated to be Collector for the Parsamaquoddy district, Maine, was reported back to the Senate without recommendation, the committee being unable to agree. The chief charge against this nominee is that he is not a Democrat in good standing, but has frequently belted the ticket. The other case was that of Albert M. Stearns, nominated to be Appraiser of Merchandise for the district of Boston and Charlesstown. He neid the office under Mr. Cleveland's first term, and when he was again appointed charges of fregularity in the conduct of his office were made by Mr. Lewis A. Dodge, who succeeded Mr. Stearns. The committee found nothing in these charges, and ordered a favorable report on the nomination. been pending before it for weeks. Against two

first term, and when he was again appointed charges of irregularity in the conduct of his office were made by Mr. Lewis A. Dodge, who succeeded Mr. Stearna. The committee found nothing in these chargers, and ordered a favorable report on the nomination.

The joint Library Committee of the House and Senate to-day decided, by a unanimous vote, to reject the statue of tien, Grant which was presented some weeks ago to the tiovernment by the tirand Army of the Republic. It was designed to the conduct of the meeting. Resolutions to the circumstrate of the object of the meeting. Resolutions to the circumstrate of the meeting approximately approximate the conduction of the collection of the subject. He caused also spoke at length on the subject. He caused also spoke at lengt

oided that the statue was not a correct representation of Gen. Grant and that its facial resemblance to the great leader of the Federal armics was so imperfect that it would not be recognized unless inbelied with the General's name. The status was chiselied by Frankin Simmons, who modelled the status of Roger Sherman, which has stood for some years in Statuary Hail as the gift of the State of Rhode Island. It was proposed to place it in the main hall of the Capitol building, and the intention would doubtless have been carried out but for the decision of the committee not to accept it. The committee acted with great deliberation. They consulted a number of public men who enjoyed for years a personal acquaintance with Gen. Grant, as well as others who had served quiter him during the war. A mong those whose opinions were asked were Representatives Henders and Mondian and Mandard Residence. The Shirt Question

is an important one to every well dressed man. Just how important it is he never fully realizes till he has compared a really satisfactory shirt with one not quite so good.

# Keep's Shirts

will bear the comparison. There are no better shirt than Keep's Shirfs. It is not a question of price Money won't buy better inatorial or more skilful careful making. Made to order, six for 50. Laun dered, \$1 more. Ready to wear, \$1 and \$1.50. Fancy Shirtings for '95 now ready.

KEEP MFG. COMPANY, BROADWAY, bet, 11th & 12th Sts., N. Y. 114 TREMONT ST., ROSTON, 829 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA,

WANT 10 OUST GAS ADDICKS.

Meaning of the Injunction Proceedings that Stopped Testerday's Election in Boston.

claim of Julot E. Santos against the Government of Econdor, \$5,000. Expenses of Territorial courts in Utah, \$10,000. For printing and binding for the Treasury Depart-ment, \$12,000. For payment of the Judgment rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of the Southern Pacific Com-pany, \$1,809,509. Proceedings were begun before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court here on Wednesday with the object of ousting J. Edward Addicks from New York-H. L. Hawley, Half Moon, vice D. Har-dick, removed: D. M. Angell, North Greenfield, vice Milton Barrett, resigned; James Christman, Gato, vice J. K. Nellis, reagned. the Presidency and direction of the gas companies in Boston. New Jersey, and Delaware, which he now controls. The applica-tion was made by George A. Smith of Boston, through his attorney, John H. Judge, who says that Mr. Smith represents other stock-Committee to-day was marked by a pleasant exchange of courtesies between the Chairman. holders and bondholders in Boston and else-Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, and his associates on the committee. Mr. Hitt of Illinois, the ranking Republican member, offered a resolution immediately before adjournment extending to Mr. McCreary the thanks of the committee for the satisfactory manner in which he had presided over their deliberations. It was unanimously adopted, and Mr. McCreary in reply made a brief speech expressing his aporeciation of the cordial feelings which have always characterized their official relations.

The first business of the session was the consideration of a bill introduced by Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania incorporating the National Pacific Company, with permission to lay a submarine cable from San Francisco to Hawaii, Japan, and other countries in the South Pacific. Mr. Van Voorhis moved, in view of the lateness of the session, that the consideration of the bill be postponed indefinitely. This was carried, Mr. McCreary and Mr. Hocker casting the only negative votes. The implied rather than the expressed purpose of the majority of the committee in agreeing to a postponeum of a bill instance. where, whose interests aggregate several million dollars. The application was primarily for a receiver for \$1,500,000 of new stock issued by the Bay State Gas Company of Boston in lieu of a bond for \$4,500,000 previously issued by that company to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, but afterward ordered cancelled by the

Massachusetts Legislature.
"An investigation," Mr. Judge explained to
the reporter, "was unde by a committee of the Legislature, beginning nearly two years ago, into the deals engineered by Mr. Addicks among his gas companies. The committee reported that the securities of these corporations had been unwarrantably watered, and it was ordered that a bond of \$4,500,000 which the Bay State Gas Company expressed purpose of the majority of the committee in agreeing to a postponement of the bill was the belief that it is intended to handleap the term in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill looking to the Government for a survey of a cable route between San Francisco and hiswail. The committee ordered Mr. Frice of Louisiana to report favorably the joint resolution, which has already passed the Senate, requesting the President to insist on the payment of the sum agreed upon between Spain and the United States in liquidation of the claim of Antonio Maximo Mora against the Government of Spain. of Boston had made should be cancelled, and that \$1,500,000 of stock should be issued in its stead. Now, this bond or obligation had been issued to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware when the Boston company acquired con-trol of it, for the purpose of securing the holders of the Delaware company's income bonds.

"The cancellation of that security left the

bondholders of the Delaware company without any source of interest on their securities. We contend that the Legislature of Massachusetts had no authority to order the withdrawal of this bond belonging to a corporation in Delaware, which, in turn, had sold bonds to individuals. Furthermore, if the bond was to be cancelled and \$1,500,000 of stock issued in lieu of it, that Legislature in passing a law prohibiting the because he believes it to be an industry that is quite as profitable to the farmer as the manu-

Furthermore, if the bond was to be cancelled and \$1,500,000 of stock issued in lieu of it, that stock ought clearly to have been turned over to the Delaware company, from which the bond was withdrawn. But Mr. Addicks, instead of so turning it over, deposited it with the Mercantile Trust Company, thus leaving the Delaware bondholders in the lurch. Before this transaction, however, had been completed Mr. Addicks had aiready withdrawn the bond without authority from the Delaware company and transferred it to the Bay State Gas Company of New Jorsey without consideration.

"All of these things, we contend, were irregular, and in other ways Mr. Addicks has mismanaged the affairs of the several companies. He is President of each company and his brother is Vice-President of each. By means of a trust agreement under which the Mercantile Trust Company holds over \$10,000,000 of stock and votes it in favor of the Addicks interest, the Addickses have remained in control. This year it was a generally understood thing that a number of prominent business men of Boston were to be brought into the management of the several companies to supersede the Addicks regime. At the last moment Addicks, by virtue of the trust agreement, nominated himself and his brother for the offices they now hold, and, of course, if the election had been held to-day he would have elected them. We contend that they should not be relected, on the ground that they should not be relected, on the ground that they should not be researched the affairs of the companies. We therefore asked the court for an injunction to prevent the holding of the election by restraining the Mercantile Trust Company from voting the stock which it holds."

The order granted by the court enjoins the Mercantile Trust Company from voting the stock of the Boston (as Light Company, the South Boston Gas Light Company, the South Boston of the court. It is further ordered that any proxy or power of attorney for voting the stock which may have been already issued by the trust company shall before (1803) \$11,834,720 worth, of which a considerable portion was furnished by Nebraska, Germany alone took 29,217,527 pounds, for which she paid us \$2,857,403, At the same time the total exports of butter were only 10,088,152 pounds, valued at \$1,730,210. In 1893 we ex-ported less than 7,000,000 pounds of butter, and received for It \$1,347,742. Germany took only 705,465 pounds of butter last year and paid us only \$108,841.

advertisement in an evening paper. This read:

tiser, who signed himself Charles Hocking.
Letters gave place to personal interviews, and the widow fell a victim to Hoecking's blandishments. He is a tall, good-looking German, who dresses well and talks well. Mrs. Gebhardt is a well-preserved woman of about forty, and has several children. Hoecking professed to be greatly smitten with her charms, and incidentally remarked that he had \$15,000 to invest in a hotel, and had found just the place he wanted at the corner of Cortlandt and Church streets.

The price asked for it, he said, was \$18,000, His brother would lend him \$3,000, but he would need a couple of thousand to stock the place. He had learned that this was about the sum the widow had. He brought her over to this city, showed her the hotel, and fixed the date for their marriage for the day after buying

Company.

"As the old officers and directors hold over until their successors are elected, the injunction has no real effect upon the situation."

Mr. Addicks was too busy to enter further into the merits of the case, and left the city in the afternoon.

## WESTERN TRAFFIC MATTERS.

would need a couple of thousand to stock the place. He had learned that this was about the aum the widow had. He brought her over to this city, showed her the hotel, and fixed the date for their marriage for the day after buying the property.

She gave up all the money she could raise. He went away to buy the place, he said, and that was the last the whiow saw of him until list night. It did not take her long to realize that she had been duped.

On Feb. 7 she noticed in the personals in the same paper a marriage advertisement similar to the one which caught her. She induced her sister to answer it. The replies came in the same handwriting, but the name signed this time was Otto Bernay, 233 East Sixth street. The widow's sister foilled the advectiser with tales of her wealth and of her ardent desire for a husband. She refused to give him her address until she had inspected him to see if she liked him. She appointed to meet him last night at the Broad street entrance of the New York and Newark depot. appointed to meet aim as a might at the Broad street entrance of the New York and Newark depot.

He came. She saw him, and the detectives nathed him. The widow was at hand to identify him, and he was locked up. The police recognified him as an old offender, who has made a practice for years of victualizing women. He is said to be more than 60 years old, but his smooth face, clear complexion, and shining hald head make him appearation to.

Recorder Smyth sentenced him to four years in State prison on Jan. 16, 1891, under the name of August Boeling, for obtaining money under false pretences. In 1887 he was sent up from Hudson coming for six months. In 1880 he got a year and a half in the Etacz County Pennentary, all for swinding.

When searched Schowns found in his pockets and also two love letters. One letter was signed. "Mary Kranskopf, 81 First avenue, second floor." The other letter was from Adelberta davanda. It had no address. She wrote that she could think of nothing but him and was never happy except when he was near.

A meeting was held last night at the Criterion Theatre in Brooklyn under the direction of E. Howard Crosby's Social Reform Club of this city. The object was to forward the movement for the municipal ownership of street railroads and to endorse the bill before the Legislature. mitted to the voters of New York, Brooklyn,

Tracehies.

The Rev. Pather Thomas J. Ducey said that among the lessons taught during the past year was the one that while corporations were rolling in luxury the toilers were oppressed and starved. In spite of this fact the toilers loved their country with a desper and more abiding love than does corporate wealth. Incidentally Father Ducey scored "the Tammany gang, with its branches in Brooklyn and Jersey City." Its also said that the Pope and Mgr. catodi, through the late encyclical, approved the work in which he had been engaged for twenty-seven years. There was no reason, he said, why the vast carnings of the railroads should not be turned into the city treasury for the good of the people.

THE TOPIC OF DISCUSSION IN THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

Divorce Considered in All Its Aspects. Chiefly by Unmarried Women-Susan B. Anthony Tells of How She Helped a Woman to Get Free Porty Years Ago, and Says that Since Then She Has Melord Others to Freedom - Kate Fleid Thinks Marringes Ought to be Made More Difficult.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The popularity of dress and marriage as topics for women's discussion is established. Yesterday, when dress was discussed by the Women's National Council, Metzerott's Hall was crowded to the doors, and to-day when marriage and divorce were under consideration, the attendance, while not so great as on yesterday, was larger than on any other day. Divorce in all its aspects was considered. The discussion was introduced by the presentation of the report of the Committee on Divorce Reform, one of the few standing committees of the council. The report was read by the Chairman of the committee, Mrs. Ellen Bat-tele Dietrick of Massachusetts. It contained seventeen replies to inquiries addiesed to the Governors of forty-eight States on the divorce laws.

The Governor of South Dakota writes that his time was so engrossed with State matters, that he could not personally reply, but would give the matter due consideration when he had leisure. He has not yet had leisure.

The Governor of Idaho wrote: " At present I am too busy to give this matter my attention, but will try, at some future time, to take it up with you." That future time has not yet arrived. The Governor of lows wrote: "The divorce

laws of lows I believe to be just and considerate and highly satisfactory to the people of our State. My official duties are such as to occupy my entire time, so that it is impossible for me to be of any service to you in the direction indi-"Ten Governors," the report says, "replied

politely and evasively that they would give the request 'careful attention,' Only two, Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts and Gov. Brown of Rhode Island, wrote cordial and manly responses, promising to do all in their power to carry out the moderate and just request of the Women's Council. "The Governor of South Carolina wrote that

his State had no divorce laws at all, and that while the absence of divorce might work a few hardships, we are better satisfied than our neighboring States which have divorce laws." "The Governor of Delaware alone wrote very fully, giving his opinion of both marriage and

divorce, but he neglected to state whether or not he would comply with the Council's request." The report continues: "We might as well face the fact that official servants of the United States cherish frank contempt for woman's opinions and wishes, and that, too, in regard to a matter which concerns the welfare of women far more vitally than it does the welfare of men, as the statistics given in the former report of your Divorce Committee bear witness. Many woman, tempted to ride in a carriage, would be immensely healthier and happier to use her own feet. Many an individual could live more nobly and happily were she but allowed to ex-

press her own opinion as to how she ought to live."

When Mrs. Dietrick had finished reading her report she opened the discussion of the subject by reading a paper, the title of which was "Equality in Legislation Concerning Divorce." She said:
"Once fully comprehend the divincly natural principle of equal freedom, accept it fearlessly and propagate it bravely, unterrified by dull prejudice, and details may be safely trusted

dull prejudice, and details may be safely trusted to work out their own salvation.

"The truth in this case is that every sane adult human being has a right to freely make his or her own contracts, and legislation has no right to interfere, save when one human being's liberty conflicts with the equal liberty of another; and that equal knowledge and equal capacity for self-support are the only sure foundations for equal rights. Such a system of free contract worked well in one of the greatest civilizations of antiquity, and there seems to be no good reason why it might not work equally well now."

There was a flutter among the audience when

no good reason why it might not work equally well now."
There was a flutter among the audience when President Sewall introduced Mrs. Elizabeth R. Grannis, President of the National Civilization League for the Promotion of Social Purity. Mrs. Grannis's work in New York on the lines laid down by Dr. Parkhurst made her an object of interest. She was well received. See Invored the appointment of women on all tribunals desting with marriage laws. She said that if we had a universal marriage and divorce law throughout the entire country, and that law recognized no divorce except for the sin of adultery, parents and guardians would in all probability discharge their duties and privileges to the young with greater care concerning preparation and fitness for the most important relationship man and woman can assume. The principle that children without any training concerning the most vital relationship in life, should be permitted to enter into that soliem bond of matrimony with no preptionship in life, should be permitted to enter into that solemn bond of matrimony with no prep-aration or training for it, was wholly wrong. There was no greater stigms upon our Christian civilization than the result of lawlessness of motives and even intrigues which enter unblush-

There was no greater stigma upon our Christian civilization than the result of lawlessness of motives and even intrigues which enter unblushingly into the marriage nuptials, particularly in high social life. "Let us remember aiways," she said, "that it is the leaders in the Church and those powerful in social influence who set the example and create the standard, which the masses are alas! too apt to follow."

Miss Harriet A, Shinn of Illinois, delegate of the National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty, who followed Mrs. Grannis, said that she spoke for the children with relation to divorce. She said that recently a great hubbut had been created in the churches because a church woman had married after divorcing a worthless husband. Miss Shinn wanted to know why a woman should be roasted for this.

"Have you," she asked, "given the churches the right to say that because a woman has once sought happiness and falled she shall not attempt to get it again?" (Applause.) "Women," she said. "form two-thirds of the church members, yet a woman cannot be divorced and then remarry, while a man can." She insisted that on account of the children it became necessary that unhappy relations between parents should be severed. "Legislation was needed for the children as much as it was for the parents." Miss Shinn's remarks were frequently applauded.

Mis, Dietrick was recalled to answer whether she had heard from the Governors of Wyoming and Colorado in her inquiries about divorce. She said she had not.

There were loud calls for Miss Susan B. Anthony to continue the discussion, and, responding, Miss Anthony told of how she had icheed a woman to get free forty years ago, and since then she had helped other women to freedom. The law, she said, did not prevent people from marriage question.

Miss Field sate that in remedying divorce laws we ought to tegin at the other end, and make marriages more difficult. [Applause.] She marriages and selficult. [Applause.] She

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STOMACHS.

> "I'll tell you what, Mr. Secretary of Legation take half the time to eat that you take to drawl out your words, chow your food half as much as you do your tobacco, and you'll be well in a month. I never saw a Yankee yet that didn't boil his food whole, like a bon constrictor."

> An American official, suffering from dyspep sis, consulted the great Dr. Abernethy on the subject, and that's what the Doctor sai'l to him. Many years ago that was. But there was some truth in it then; and our English critics say there's truth in it now. Still, we can hit backs for the leading English physicians of to-day, from Dr. Fotnergill to Dr. Nathaniel Edward Yorke-Davies, are writing books to teach the English people how to cure dyspepsia and to keep from dying of the gout one of its consequences. Now, dyspepsia has two chief forms. Let'e talk of them straight and short.

> First, the atonic: that is weak digestion. In this the stomach lacks blood. Why? Because the blood (in plenty) can't be in two places at once. We Americans retain it in the brain. For we will work with our heads and nerves, you know whether our stomache like it or not This makes the dyspepsia of the student, the business and professional man, the worried man, and the majority of women. But we must eat. Ah, yes! So we throw food, often uncorted and in excess, into this weak.

> pale, flaceld, unwarmed stomach, and presently bring on the second stage of the trouble-acute, inflammatory dyspepsia, or gastric catarrh, with symptoms and results which make life a terror. Ask anybody who has it.

Even slow eating and much chewing won's answer now. The mischief is done. The stomach must have the distinct and direct help that iles only in the use of the Shaker Digestive Cordial, prepared by the Mt. Lebanon (N. Y.) Shakers, to meet this precise condition. In the way of a remedy it is a marvel. Containing the medicinal principles of rare mountain herbs. cultivated by these people, it allays pain, promotes a free flow of the gastrio secretion, gives immediate relief, and works a radical cure. It is new in theory and in its mode of action.

A lady, who requests us to withhold her name for the present, says: "In the spring of 1888 I fell into a low, weak state. I was always tired and sleepy and much troubled with dizzy spells. In the morning I would have a fearfully bad taste in my mouth. My appetite failed, and after eating I had great pain and tightness of the chest. All I ate seemed to turn sour and rose in my threat as a burning acid. Cold. clammy sweats broke out all over me, leaving me quite exhausted. I got so weak I could barely walk about, and often when outdoors swooned and fell in the street. At times I thought I would go crazy with the pain in my head. For months I lived on milk, sago, and such things. At last I grew so feeble and wasted I could do no work. I was in the care of several physicians successively and took many medicines, with only transient benefit. Less than three months ago I began to use the Shaker Digestive Cordial, through the recommendation of a friend who knew the Shakers and believed in them. An improvement began at once-my appetite was better, my food digested and did me good. At this date (Feb. 15, 1895) I am well: can attend to my household duties and eat anything." Trial bottles of the Cordial-enough to show

its value-ten cents. For sale by nearly all druggists.-Adr.

hundred callers, including members of the dip-lomatic corps, Senate, and House of Representa-tives, and of unofficial society at the capital. The entertainment was one of the most elegant of a season noted for its achievements in a

The entertainment was one of the most elegant of a season noted for its achievements in a social way.

"Religion" and "Peace" were the general topics of discussion at this evening's session. The speaker of the evening was Belva A. Lockwood, who spoke on "The Growth of Peace Principles, and Methods of Propagating Them." Mrs. Lockwood was followed by Representative Linton of Michican, who made an earnest plea in favor of a national university, as advocated by President Washington in 1795.

The other prominent speaker was Countess Aberdeen, wife of the Governor-General of Canada. She, too, was in favor of international arbitration, but said that before we should try to make a nation a peaceable one we should endeavor to make our bennes peaceable, and then good would come to the nation.

The other speakers were Haunah J. Bailey of Maine, on "Peace Work in its Relation to Woman;" and Eliza C. Armstrong of Indiana, on "Woman's Mission to the Church as Minister and Missionary."

and Missionary.

### PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S LEAGUE Its Annual Reception Given at the Hotel Brunswick Yesterday.

That the Professional Woman's League has grown in a little more than two years from its ambitious babyhood into a sturdy, far-reaching organization among women's clubs was shown wick yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the annual reception and special meeting of the League. Fully 500 members and friends of the League were present, including many of the Presidents of other prominent clubs. Upon a platform at one end of the long reception hall sat the President of the League, Mrs. A. M. Palmer. With her were Mrs. Edwin Knowles. Mrs. Rachel McAuley, Aunt Louisa Eldredge, Miss Maud Banks, Dr. Mary Williams, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Sidney Rosenfeld, Mrs. K. M. Bostwick, Mrs. James H. Fairman, Mme. Cottrelly, Miss Grace Addison, Miss Rosa Rand, Mrs. Fernandez, Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, and Mrs. B. A. Whitney of Boston.

Mrs. Palmer made an address welcoming the guests in the name of the League. She sketched

en the chart, has dead into at the chart of the chart of